<div align="center">REMARKS/ARGUMENTS</div>

The Office Action mailed October 29, 2008 has been received and the Examiner's comments carefully reviewed. Claims 1-25 are rejected. Claims 1 and 21 have been amended. For at least the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are in condition for allowance.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1-12, 14, and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKay (US 2003/0217111) in view of Woltzen (US 2003/0197735) and further in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569). Claims 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McKay (US 2003/0217111) in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569) further in view of Woltzen (US 2003/10197735) and further in view of Poulsen (US 7,062,511). Claims 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poulsen (US 7,062,511) in view of Kembel et al. (US 7,356,569) and further in view of Woltzen (US 2003/0197735). The Applicants respectfully disagree but have amended the claims, without disclaimer, to more clearly define the invention.

In contrast, the cited references do not teach a menu that is superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy and that is used for editing metadata associated with an element of the navigational hierarchy.

As amended, Claim 1 recites in part:

- . . . selecting an element from a navigational hierarchy, the selected element being associated with a location accessible from the portal, the navigational hierarchy being identified with metadata in a database;

- selecting, at an interface for modifying metadata associated with the element and accessing the location associated with the element, an interaction to be performed on

the selected element, wherein the interface includes a menu displayed in association with the selected element of the navigational hierarchy, the menu including actions for modifying metadata of the selected element, and wherein the menu is superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy; . . . .

The cited references do not teach displaying a menu superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy. McKay does not disclose editing the metadata of a selected element of a navigational hierarchy. (Office Action, pg. 3). The Office Action mapped the ability to edit metadata to Kembel. (Office Action, pg. 3). Kembel allows modification of data associated with a category. (Office Action, pg. 3; Kembel, Fig. 30A, Col. 38:15-30.) However, Kembel does not teach use of a menu for modifying metadata of a selected item in a navigational hierarchy. In Kembel, the user is directed to a separate web page that contain hyperlinks:
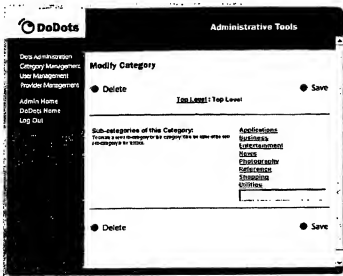

FIG. 30A

Kembel, Figure 30A. Referring to Figure 30A above, Kembels' separate web page comprises a hyperlink for deleting a category. The hyperlink is embedded within Kembel's web page. Accordingly, a *separate web page containing a hyperlink* is not equivalent to a *menu superimposed over a portion of the navigational hierarchy*.

Additionally, the cited references do not teach use of a menu to edit metadata of an

element of a navigational hierarchy. The Office Action mapped a user interface for modifying

metadata to Woltzen. (Office Action, pg. 3, Woltzen, Fig. 3). Woltzen discloses the ability to
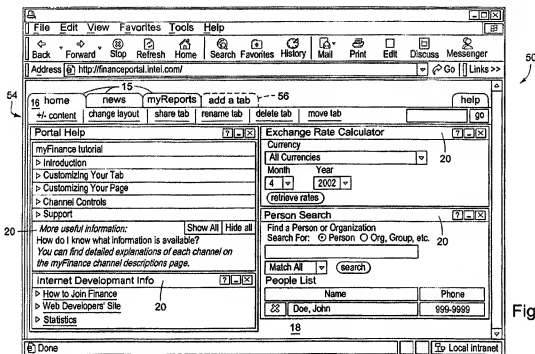
add, edit or delete tabs:

Fig. 3

Woltzen, Figure 3. For example, Woltzen's ability to add a tab is displayed as part 56 of Figure

3. A tab interface, however, is not hierarchical. Tabs are displayed adjacent to each other at the

same level; tabs are not displayed in a hierarchy. Accordingly, Woltzen's *tab management* is

not equivalent to editing metadata of an element *of a navigational hierarchy*.

For at least the reasons presented above, Claim 1 is proposed to be allowable. Claims 2-

20 are proposed to be allowable as they depend from a valid base claim.

<u>Claims 21-25 Patentable for Additional Reasons</u>

As amended, Claim 21 recites in part:

- ... displaying on the first user interface information associated with the elements when they are accessed from the portal, wherein the navigational hierarchy of the elements is arranged in accordance with metadata in the element database,

- displaying on the first user interface a menu adjacent to a selected element of the navigational hierarchy, the menu including an action list that includes a list of actions that allow a user to edit the metadata associated with the selected element; wherein the list of actions displayed is dependant upon security privileges associated with the user and on the location within the portal being accessed by the user, the list of actions including an item to manage security settings, the item managing security settings to a currently selected element and child elements of the currently selected element; . . . .

In addition to the reasons discussed above, Claims 21-25 are patentable for additional reasons. For instance, the cited references do not teach display of an item to manage security settings for a selected element. As discussed previously, Woltzen's *"tab management tools"* only relate to aspects of tabs to display. Woltzen does not mention the word *"security."* Woltzen's *"tab management tools"* are only concerned with editing, adding and manipulation of tab layout:

> A set of *tab management tools* 54 are located on the view 50 of FIG. 3. Shown are tools that allow the user to add or delete content from the page portion 18 of a current tab 15, *change the layout* of the page portion of the current tab, *share the tab* with another user, *rename the tab label* 16 portion, *delete the tab* entirely, and *move the tab*. Also an add-a-tab function tool 56 is presented as one of the tab labels 16 itself, to indicate that the added tab label will be located in its place. . . .

Woltzen, [0021]. Woltzen's *tab management tools* do not encompass *managing security settings* for a selected item.

Further, the cited references do not teach management of security settings for a selected element and *child elements of the selected element*. Because Woltzen's *tab management tools* do not manage security settings at all, Woltzen cannot teach management for *security settings of*

child elements. Tabs do not have child tabs. Woltzen's *tab management tool* is not equivalent to management of *security settings of child elements*.
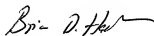
For at least the reasons presented above, Claim 21 is proposed to be allowable. Claims 22-25 are proposed to be allowable as they depend from a valid base claim.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable and the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any further issues regarding this application, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned agent for the applicants at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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